



Record of the Substance of the Interview

Participants: Examiner: Peter Chin
Applicant: Sheng-Guo Wang
Date: 03-11-2005

I. Applicant has a scheduled interview appointment with Examiner John Hoffmann at 11 a.m. 3-11-2005. Applicant drove to Washington DC in the morning 3-10-2005. While Examiner Hoffmann is not available at that interview time, through the front desk persons' assistance, Applicant is interviewed by Examiner Peter Chin. Applicant thanks Examiner Chin's time for the interview.

II. Applicant distributes:

1. "Brief Description of Arguments to be Presented", and
2. "Substantial Feature Comparison Table".

III. Applicant expresses his hope to work out together.

IV. Claims discussed: 21-34

V. Identification of prior art discussed:

Yoshimura (JP)	US 5073179	Urruti (US)	US 5551967
Yamamura (JP)	US 6220057	Kenmochi (JP)	US 6178778

VI. Identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed:

Claim 24 will delete "two different measurement data sets: one from" and "another from".

Considering of amending Claim 21 by moving some features from its dependant Claims to Claim 21 without raising any new issues.

Claim 29 will delete "in Claim 26" to obviate the objection. Claim 29 depends on Claim 28, and Claim 28 depends on Claim 26. Essentially, Claim 29 depends only on Claim 28, and Claim 29 is not a multiple dependent claim.

VII. Brief identification of the general Thrust of the principal arguments presented to the Examiner:

Applicant states that his invention patentably differs from the prior art on the basis that there is (1) outer diameter measurement of preform prior to entering furnace; (2) double outer diameter measurements of the bare fiber after the furnace and prior to coating; and (3) his novel control principles and methods.

Yoshimura has only one measurement in his process, i.e., one measurement of the bare fiber. He does not measure the bare fiber at two different locations simultaneously. The position of this only one measurement is preset, depending on nominal drawing speed.

Urruti also has only one measurement of the bare fiber.

Omitting hermetic coating step destroys the purpose of Urruti's invention and damages the product quality of the optical fiber. This function is Desired and Required, thus the hermetic coating can not be omitted.

It is not obvious and no motivation to take more than one measurement of the bare fiber prior to the present invention. Otherwise, it would have been mentioned in either Yoshimura or Urruti.

Yamamura relates to different process for manufacturing glass ingot, and not fiber, at best it relates to preform. Same case is to Kenmochi. They are in different scope and content of manufacturing.

It is a clear fact that fiber manufacturing has two major distinct processes, i.e., the preform manufacturing and the optical fiber drawing. They are totally separated processes and not combined due to a lot of technical difficulties.

There is no motivation or suggestion to combine their processes by Yoshimura or Urruti; and Yamamura or Kenmochi.

Moreover, if combined or modified as the Final O.A. suggests, their two process control systems would give conflict controls for preform movement, and thus destroy the references and the whole combined processes.

Even as modified or combined, the resultant teaching still omit one or more of the Applicant's claimed features.

Applicant points out new control method and new operation principles in the claims and the specification are totally distinguished, that include the fiber drawing process control based on ΔD (the deviation of the preform outer diameter), $D + \Delta D$ (the preform measurement) and D (its nominal value), and/or two different outer diameter data sets of the bare fiber, and their combinations.

The concept of that "with any process, the more locations the product is monitored, the better the final product would be" is totally incorrect. On the other hand, the present invention is totally not a case of "Duplication of Parts".

The term "predetermined allowable bare fiber diameter deviation value" is a calculated and represents a significant limitation in Claim 25.

"Bare fiber" recited in Claims 26-29, 32-34 is a term of art in US 5073179 and 5551967 and it is clearly described and shown in figure 1 of the application.

VIII. General indication of any other pertinent matters discussed:

Clarify "historical" measurement data. It is really time lead/lag measurement of the outer diameters as the fiber is being drawn and not history of drawing separate preforms.

Applicant respectfully requests the PTO to view and recognize the new, useful, unobvious and patentable merit of the present invention as whole.

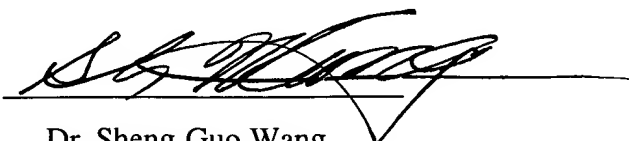
Applicant again expresses his hope to work out together before to ask appeal process.

IX. General results or outcome of the interview:

Examiner Chin will forward today's Interview Summary and applicant's opinion to Examiner Hoffmann for consideration.

Applicant will submit amended claims without any new issues and with explanations and arguments corresponding to the Final O.A. As Applicant clearly stated during the interview that the present invention patentably differs from the prior art, he respectfully requests the PTO to reconsider the application.

Respectfully submitted by the applicant



Dr. Sheng-Guo Wang

704-503-0747



Record of the Substance of the Interview

Participants: Examiner: John Hoffmann
Applicant: Sheng-Guo Wang
Date: 03-15-2005

I. Telephonic.

II. Applicant expresses his hope to work out together.

III. Claims discussed: 21-34

IV. Identification of prior art discussed:	Yoshimura (JP)	US 5073179	
Urruti (US)	US 5551967	Yamamura (JP)	US 6220057
Kenmochi (JP)	US 6178778		

V. Identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed:

Examiner points out that modification is needed, a superior embodiment using a specific algorithm may be patentable, but the claims are broad and are not limited to that specific algorithm.

Applicant will modify Claim 21 by moving some features from its dependant Claims to Claim 21, but without raising any new issues. The historical data in the claim will be clarified.

VI. Brief identification of the general Thrust of the principal arguments presented to the Examiner:

Applicant states that his invention patentably differs from the prior art based on summary facts in the Substantial Feature Comparison Table. Applicant points out new control method and new operation principles are distinguished from the prior art.

Omitting the hermetic coating destroys the purpose of Urruti's invention and damages the product quality of the optical fiber. This function is Desired and Required.

It was not obvious to take more than one measurement of the bare fiber continuously in

fiber drawing process prior to the present invention.

There is no motivation or suggestion to combine the processes of Yamamura or Kenmochi to Yoshimura or Urruti. They are in different scope and content.

An analysis is given to show that if combined or modified, their two process control systems would give conflict controls for glass ingot drawing, i.e., preform feeding, and thus destroy the references, both processes and the whole combined process.

Even as modified or combined, the resultant teaching still omit one or more of the Applicant's claimed features.

Applicant gives analysis and simple example to show that the concept "with any process, the more locations the product is monitored, the better the final product would be" is incorrect. On the other hand, the present invention is totally not a case of "Duplication of Parts".

The term "Bare fiber" is defined and used in Yoshimura and Urruti and it is clearly described/shown in the figures of the application.

The invention has new operation principles of the fiber drawing process control.

VII. General indication of any other pertinent matters discussed:

To response to the Examiner's thought of obviousness, Applicant states that it is unobvious as stated above. Also, applicant points out that the burden of proving that the invention is obvious is first at the Office side. On the other hand, in addition to the above, Applicant further shows unobviousness by presenting the factual evidence (as "secondary consideration") that a company recognized the present invention good and useful value and wanted to purchase it. Furthermore, Applicant points out that the invention is unobvious because no one had used it prior to the present invention. Examiner points out that it is not very relevant – regardless of whether anyone had used it. Applicant further analyses the reasons for not having used it are usually two: (1) not useful or cost, or (2) unobvious. However, the present invention is very useful, and benefit is significant over the cost. Therefore the fact clearly shows that the present invention is unobvious.

Examiner points out that a superior embodiment using a specific algorithm may be

patentable, but the claims are broad and are not limited to that specific algorithm. Applicant points out that the related claims have specific limitations that based on ΔD (the deviation of the preform outer diameter), $D + \Delta D$ (the preform measurement) and D (its nominal value), or two different outer diameter data sets of the bare fiber, and/or their combinations.

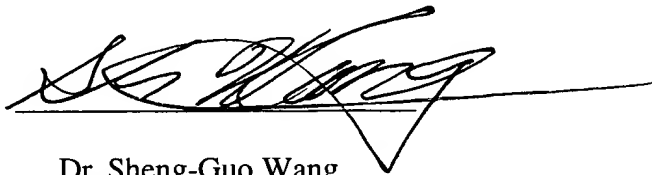
Applicant also asks a description of the Appeal process. Examiner briefly describes it and refers it to web site. Applicant expresses that his first goal is to work out together before some possible appeal process; and he further asks if it is possible to avoid an appeal process. Examiner points out that if Applicant modifies claims, and also points out various options that are available: file an RCE or CIP, or file a request for reconsideration.

VIII. General results or outcome of the interview:

Examiner points out that a superior embodiment using a specific algorithm may be patentable. Further, he also points out that various options that are available to applicant: appeal, file an RCE or CIP, or file a request for reconsideration.

Applicant will submit amended claims without raising any new issues and with explanations and arguments corresponding to the final O.A. As Applicant states during the interview that the present invention patentably differs from the prior art, and at the same time he respectfully requests the PTO to view and recognize the new, useful, unobvious and patentable merit of the present invention as whole. Applicant respectfully requests the PTO for reconsideration of the present invention.

Respectfully submitted by the applicant



Dr. Sheng-Guo Wang

704-503-0747